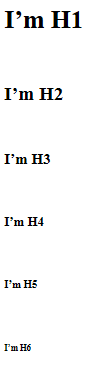
**Objectives:**

1. Create different size Headers.
2. Create paragraphs using the <p> tags.
3. Be able to add breaks using the <br/> tags.
4. Be able to insert comments for other users.

**Creating Headers**

Headers are created by using the tag <h#>…</h#> where # equals a number between 1 and 6 inclusively inside the body tags <body>…</body>.

Example:

<h1> Subject</h1> - Subject will be font 24 pixels and Bold

<h2> Subject</h2> - Subject will be font 18 pixels and Bold

<h3> Subject </h3> - Subject will be font 14 pixels and Bold

<h4> Subject </h4> - font 12 pixels and Bold

<h5> Subject </h5> - font 10 pixels and Bold

<h6> Subject</h6> - font 8 pixels and Bold

\*\*\*Note – You can add the attribute “align = direction” to the header tag where direction equals (left, center, right)

Example:

<h1 align = “center”> Text</h1>

**XHTML Elements Must Be In Lower Case**

This is wrong:

<BODY>  
<P>This is a paragraph</P>  
</BODY>

This is correct:

<body>  
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
</body>

**Paragraphs**

*HTML does not recognize the returns or other extra white spaces that you enter in a text editor*. To start a new paragraph, you need to use the <p> tag and </p> tag.

\*\*\*Note: In Html, the </p> is optional but for XHTML, & CSS it is required. So just use it anyways.

**XHTML Elements Must Always Be Closed**

**This is wrong:**

**<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is another paragraph**

**This is correct:**

<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>

Paragraph attribute: Just like the header tag, you have the option to use the align attribute with the <p> tag. The align attribute gives you the choices between (left, center, right, justified).

Example:

<p align = “justified”> Text </p>

**Adding extra whitespaces**

&nbsp – a non-breaking space. By adding &nbsp in your code allows you to add whitespaces between the <p> tags.

**Naming Elements**

You can give your HTML element either a unique name or one that identifies them as belonging to a particular class. You can then apply styles to all elements with a given name.

**To name unique elements:**

Within the opening tag of the element, type id = “name”, where name uniquely identifies the element.

**To name groups of elements:**

Within the opening tag of the element, type class = “name”, where name is the identifying name of the class.

\*\*\*Note: Each id in an HTML document must be unique. No two elements can be named with the same id.

\*\*\*Note: More than one element may belong to, and thus be marked with, the same class.

**Breaking up a Page into Divisions**

Breaking up your page into divisions allows you to apply styles to an entire chunk of your page at once. This is useful in CSS

**To break up a page into divisions:**

At the beginning of the division, type <div> tag. If desired, type id = “name”, where name uniquely identifies the division. If desired, type class = “name”, where name is the identifying name of the class that the division belong to. At the end of the content, type </div>

\*\*\*Note – A division is a block-level element. That means that its contents automatically start on a new line.

\*\*\*Note - The line break is the only thing that the <div> tags do. It’s really power comes from assigning style to the division’s class or id.

**Class vs Id**

You may apply both a class and id attribute to the same div element, although it’s probably more usual to apply one or the other. The principal difference is that class is for a group of elements while id is for identifying individual, unique elements.

**Creating Inline Spans**

Allows you to name much smaller chunks of text or spans of text or other inline elements in order to identify them and apply styles to them.

At the beginning of the inline content, type <span> tag. You can use the attributes id = “name” or class = “name” that the spanned content belongs to.

Example:

<span id= “name” > Content information </span>

\*\*\*Note – Span has no inherent formatting. It is useful when you apply style to it by using (id or class).

**Creating a Line Break**

Browsers automatically wrap text according to the width of the window. To resolve this problem, you will have to use the <p> tag </p> or the <br/> tag. There is no close tag for the <br/> tag.

Example:

Text

<br/>

<br/>

Text

Creates two blank lines between the Text lines.

**Empty Elements Must Also Be Closed**

**This is wrong:**

**A break: <br>  
A horizontal rule: <hr>  
An image: <img src="happy.gif" alt="Happy face">**

**This is correct:**

A break: <br/>  
A horizontal rule: <hr/>  
An image: <img src="happy.gif" alt="Happy face" />

**Adding Comments**

You can add comments to your HTML documents in order to remind yourself or others of what you trying to achieve with your HTML code. These comments only appear when the document is opened in the text editor. They are invisible to visitors in the browser.

**Adding a comment**

<!—Comment Message Here --> does not show up in the browser window

\*\*\*Note – Beware that others can view your code in which they can view your comments in the browser page source page.

**Labeling Elements in a Web Page**

You can use the title attribute to add a tool tip label to every part of your Web Page. You can use it to label just about anything. In the HTML tag for the item you want to label, add the attribute title = “Label of your choice”. The label will appear in the tool tip when a visitor points at the element.

\*\*\*Note – Explorer for Windows also makes pop-up labels or tool tips out of the **alt** attribute used in image tags. However, if both are used the **title** attribute over rides the **alt** attribute. We will learn more about the **alt** attribute later when we get to images.

**Lab 2**

**Step 1** – Open notepad and install the 4 major tags.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head><title> </title></head>**

**<body>  
  
  
</body>  
</html>**

**Step 2** - Type “Lab 2” between the <title> tag & </title> tag

**Step 3 –** Type the following between the <body> tag and </body>

<body>

<!-- Here is a table of contents which will not be display on the browser window- - >

<div id = “toc” title = “Table of Contents”> Pittsburgh<BR> Cleveland<BR> Baltimore</div>

<div id = “Pitt”>

<h1> Pittsburgh</h1>

<p> Home of the Pittsburgh Steelers as well as the Penguins and the Pirates. Located in Pennsylvania and has three rivers. </p>

<div class = “works” >

<h2> Cleveland</h2>

<p> Cleveland is the home of the Cleveland Browns as well as the Indians and Cavaliers. Cleveland is located in the state of Ohio</p></div>

<div class = “works”>

<h2> Baltimore</h2>

<p> Is the home of the Baltimore Ravens and the baseball team Orioles. Located in the state of Maryland. <span class = “emph”> The Ravens use to be the Browns. </span> Browns finally created a team years later</p>

<h1> I’m h1 </h1> <br/>

<h2> I’m h2 </h2> <br/>

<h3> I’m H3 </h3> <br/>

<h4> I’m H4 </h4> <br/>

<h5> I’m H5 </h5> <br/>

<h6> I’m H6 </h6> <br/>

</body>

**Step 4:** Save your HTML document as Lab2.html and view in browser.

**Questions**

1. **What did the <!-- …… --> tag looked like when viewed in the Browser window?**
2. **View the web page in IE and Mozilla and point to the top of webpage that represents the following tags** <div id = “toc” title = “Table of Contents”> Pittsburgh<br/> Cleveland<br/> Baltimore</div>, did the tag work in both Browsers? If not, which one did it work in?
3. What is the purpose of <br/> tag?
4. What is the difference between <h1> and <h6>?
5. Is there a <h7> tag? Try and View?
6. Did the tag<span> have any effect on the text?
7. Did the tag <div> have any effect on the text?

**LESSON**

**XHTML Elements Must Be In Lower Case**

**This is wrong:**

**<BODY>  
<P>This is a paragraph</P>  
</BODY>**

**This is correct:**

<body>  
<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
</body>

**XHTML Attribute Names Must Be In Lower Case**

**This is wrong:**

**<table WIDTH="100%">**

**This is correct:**

<table width="100%">

**Attribute Values Must Be Quoted**

**This is wrong:**

**<table width=100%>**

**This is correct:**

<table width="100%">

**Attribute Minimization Is Forbidden**

**Wrong:**

**<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="car" checked />**

**Correct:**

<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="car" checked="checked" />

**Wrong:**

**<input type="text" name="lastname" disabled />**

**Correct:**

<input type="text" name="lastname" disabled="disabled" />

**How to Convert from HTML to XHTML**

1. Add an XHTML <!DOCTYPE> to the first line of every page
2. Add an xmlns attribute to the html element of every page
3. Change all element names to lowercase
4. Close all empty elements
5. Change all attribute names to lowercase
6. Quote all attribute values

**AGAIN MOST OF THIS WILL BE COVERED IN LATER CHAPTERS**